

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 21st September, 1882.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 9th September (received on the 18th idem) says that, as the Egyptian war has been undertaken for the protection of Imperial interests, it would be unjust to make India pay for the Indian Contingent. England should pay the entire expenses of the war. However, if she is disposed to shirk the payment of the cost of the Indian Contingent, it should be realised from India and the British colonies. It is gratifying to hear that Lord Ripon has protested against its payment from the Indian treasury.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, the *Oudh Akhbár*, the *Patiala Akhbár*, and the *Almorah Akhbár* express great satisfaction at the fall of Tel-el-Kebir and arrest of Arabi Pacha.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow) of the 20th September says that about twelve thousand boys compete for the matriculation examination.

Circulation,  
620 copies.

every year in India. No less than three-fourths of these boys leave the school after competing for that examination and seek employment in the public service. But of course Government cannot provide employment for them all; and the result is that they remain idle because they look down with contempt on their hereditary professions. It is not enough to make arrangements only for the literary education of the people. True there are some industrial schools, but their number is extremely small compared with the population. There should be an industrial school in every district.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 18th September states that it is rumoured that the proposals made by the Commission, which recently sat at Naini Tal, to consider what is the best way of giving effect to the local self-government scheme, are not favourable to the scheme. There were three natives in the commission, viz., Raja Jagat Singh, Raja Shiva Prasad, and Raja Jaikishan Das. It is believed that Raja Shiva Prasad and Raja Jaikishan Das were also opposed to the scheme. Raja Shiva Prasad distinguishes himself in this way wherever he goes. To this policy he owes all his honours and titles. If the noble self-government scheme suffers any injury from the proposals of the native members in question, the whole blame will rest on their shoulders.

Circulation,  
750 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 18th September briefly refers to the rules lately issued by the Panjáb Government for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners, and observes that this new system will secure a better class of men for the office in question and will give a stimulus to high education to a certain extent.

A correspondent of the same paper makes the following proposals in connection with the local self-government scheme:—(1) A



memorandum should be prepared in the vernacular clearly setting forth the powers, responsibilities, and duties of Municipal Commissioners, and copies of it should be posted at conspicuous places in every town where there is a municipal committee. (2) The elective system should be adopted for the selection of members. (3) As regards the qualifications of electors, men, whose annual income is equal to or more than a fixed amount, should have the power to vote at municipal elections.

The *Kavivashan Sudha* (Benares) of the 18th September complains that the Ganges Canal, which was dug by Mr. Thomason, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, has affected the health of the territory through which it passes. The land, irrigated with the water of that canal, is covered with sand and *reh*, and is gradually losing its fertility. Moreover, the canal has not proved a remunerative public work.

Circulation,  
311 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 14th September states that when Mr. Lambe, the Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh, was lately driving one day through the principal street at Aligarh, he saw a dancing-girl seated on a chair in the balcony of her house with her legs stretched on another chair. She kept her position and did not show respect to him as he passed by her house. He, of course, took offence at her misconduct and at once issued an order that all dancing-girls and prostitutes must live at Aurangabad, which is situated at one corner of the town, and not in streets and thoroughfares. Dancing-girls and prostitutes are really a great nuisance, and it would be a good thing if all district officers in these provinces prevented them from living in streets in towns and assigned out-of-the-way places to them for their residence. This has already been done at Simla, Umballa, Amritsar, and Badliwalpur.

Circulation,  
130 copies.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 15th September states that when the Magistrate of Aligarh lately paid a visit to a sarai,

The same. called the Hakīm-ki-Sarai, which is situated by the road leading to district courts, he found many dancing-girls seated on chairs. This has induced him to prohibit dancing-girls from sitting on chairs, and to order those living in the sarai in question to remove to other sarais.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Bhārati Vilās* (Agra) of the 15th September draws the attention of the Government to the following matters :—(1) At many

The same. cities dancing-girls and prostitutes live in the same streets and lanes with the respectable classes, and even openly sit on chairs in the balconies of their houses in the afternoon. This is a source of great inconvenience to the latter. (2) As dancing-girls also practise prostitution, there seems to be no reason why they have been exempted from the operation of the rules for the prevention of venereal diseases. (3) Hitherto dancing-girls used to sit only in covered carriages drawn by horses or oxen. But a dancing-girl has lately often been seen at fairs at Agra driving a phaeton and pair. Such a thing is very derogatory to the nobility. If any dancing-girl had the impudence to do so in a native state, she would be severely punished.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Sāhas* (Allahabad) of the 20th September, referring to the resolution about recruiting the clerical establishments in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India by competitive examination,

New rules about the appointment of clerks in the Secretariats connected with the Government of India.

highly approves of the reform, on the ground that it will put a stop to all jobbery and secure the services of competent men for the public service. But the University men should be exempted from the prescribed examination. To subject them again to an examination in those subjects in which they



have already been examined will be not only an act of injustice to them but a slight to the University. No candidate for the examination must be below 19 and above 24 years of age. This restriction is in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Code. Of course it will not apply to the men who are already employed in the lower division in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India in case they desire to compete for the examination by the higher standard. But it does not appear from the Resolution as to whether the candidates already employed in public offices other than those in question are exempt from this restriction or not. This point should be made clear. The competitive system should be introduced into all Government offices. The Postal Department especially is filled with incompetent men. There are men in that department who draw good salaries, but who cannot write a few lines of correct English.

A correspondent of the *Shokh-i-Oudh* (Lucknow) of the 16th September, referring to the case of Sergeant Whittaker, says:—Should there be such injustice under British rule that Europeans should be free from the operation of the law? Sergeant Whittaker, who killed three men, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment! Is this what is meant by justice? Can the Government still say that it recognises no distinction of creed or colour? The accused shot the boy by accident and the other two men in self-defence! Thanks to the High Court that it sentenced him to imprisonment when he did not deserve so severe a punishment. The natives are very unfortunate that even Lord Ripon has taken no notice of this incident. Has he not yet heard of it, or has race sympathy induced him to remain silent? True, such crimes were also frequent under native rule, but the injured parties then often themselves wreaked vengeance and gratified their anger. But no such thing is possible now.

The *Darbada-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 16th September

The same.

says that British rule is a perfect god-send to natives. The British Government has established peace and order in the country and is always engaged in improving our condition. It is our earnest prayer that it may always continue to rule over us. But it is to be regretted that European Judges show indulgence to European criminals. Mr. Justice Straight expressed great regret in sentencing Sergeant Whittaker, who had wounded a boy and killed two other men, and had been convicted of culpable homicide by the jury, to imprisonment. Is a Judge justified in expressing regret in inflicting punishment on such a criminal? Was this not due to race sympathy? It is difficult to realize why Mr. Justice Straight sentenced the accused only to five years' imprisonment instead of condemning him to death or imprisonment for life. Had the accused been a native, would he not have been hanged? If the Government looks on Europeans and natives with an eye of equality, why does it not take European Judges to task who are guilty of such illegal proceedings? Its silence cannot but be construed into consent. A murderer, whether he be a European or a native, ought to be hanged.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 16th September says that

The alleged misconduct of the station-master at Atak towards the Raja of Faridkot. it appears from the *Tribune* that when the Raja of Faridkot had taken his seat in the railway carriage at

Atak on his way to Rawal Pindi, and the train was about to start, the station-master told him that he suspected that he had more luggage with him than he could carry free of charge according to rule, and asked him to have it weighed. The Raja replied that it would be inconvenient and require time to take it out from the carriage and again to place it there; that it did not exceed the fixed weight, but that if he thought otherwise, he might ask the station-master at Rawal Pindi by telegraph to weigh it there. But he was inexorable and threw the luggage from the carriage on the platform, and the Raja was



obliged to leave it behind him. Moreover, the station-master compelled the Raja and his friends to leave the carriage in which they had already taken their seats, and to remove to another carriage. It is believed that the Raja has already written to the Deputy Commissioner of Atak about the misconduct of the station-master, and will also write to the Panjáb Government. The station-master should be very severely punished. If railway officials do not hesitate to insult men of rank and position, how greatly they ill-treat and harass ordinary persons! A special officer should be appointed to deal with the offences of railway employés. As soon as a passenger makes a complaint against a railway employé, he should suspend the latter, enquire into the complaint, and punish him if he is found guilty. The police official, attached to each train, should be also made responsible that no railway servant misbehaves himself towards a passenger.

*The Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 16th September

Circulation,  
225 copies.

Railway accidents.

complaints that railway accidents have for some time past been very frequent and have quite frightened the people. The passengers congratulate themselves on their good luck on reaching their destination. If railway companies do not adopt speedy measures to prevent accidents, the people will begin to refrain from travelling by railroads.

*The Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra) of the 20th September com-

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The sale of railway tickets at large stations.

plaints that at large stations, such as Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, &c., there is generally a great rush of passengers towards the booking-office window at the time of the distribution of tickets. This is due to two causes :—(1) Tickets have to be obtained in a limited time. (2) There is only one booking-office at each station. In order to put a stop to this evil arrangements should be made for the sale of tickets through licensed vendors like stamped paper, as has already been done at Rawal Pindi, or two or three booking-offices should be established at each large station.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

The *Vritt Dhára* (published in Maráthi at Dhar) of the 11th September quotes the account of the alleged excesses of the Hindus at Salem, given by the Salem correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and remarks that the writer endeavours to lay all the blame on the Hindus and to exonerate the Musalmans altogether. He says that he saw many dead bodies of Muhammadans, but not that of a single Hindu. But it should be observed that such religious outbreaks have occurred at many places, and on all occasions both Hindus and Musalmans have been found guilty and punished. Moreover, it is well known that the Musalmans are a more brave and fanatic people than the Hindus. Under these circumstances it is difficult to realize that the Musalmans did not kill a single Hindu. It is said that the Hindus committed great atrocities on Muhammadan women and children and destroyed and desecrated the mosque. We do not believe, nor will any thoughtful and unprejudiced Musalman himself believe, that the Musalmans of Salem saw all these things occurring before their eyes and remained silent.

Circulation,  
300 copies

The *Panjabi Akhbár* (Lahore) of the 6th September (received on the 18th idem) gives an account of the Salem riots as it appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the *Sultanu-l-Akhbár* (Bangalore) and remarks that this shows who are chiefly to blame. It is to be regretted that the religious quarrel which originated at Moradabad has led to such lamentable results.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) of the 19th September says that the Hindus at Salem killed hundreds of innocent Musalmans, destroyed the mosque, and hung bodies of pigs in it, and also defied the authority of Government officers. This was really a very terrible incident which makes our hairs stand on end. It is a matter of deep regret that such fearful outbreaks should take place under such a strong Government. It would seem that



the rioters had previously made preparations for the riots. About two hundred arrests have been made.

The *Akhbār-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th September says that it would seem that it is intended to build a large house at Lucknow where the Rafah-i-Am Association should hold its meetings. The house is to be called Sir Alfred Lyall's memorial. Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, taluqdar of Mahmudabad, contributed Rs. 10,000, and Shekh Raza Husain Khan, the President of the Association, Rs. 500 towards its cost. It is to be hoped that the other *raises* of Oudh will also contribute liberally towards the fund.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 15th September, writing from Pilibhít, complains that the police greatly oppress the people at that place and severely beat suspected persons to extort confessions of guilt from them.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 16th September states that the Nizam has already given a suitable jagir for the support of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, and some of the rich nobles of Haidarabad contributed subscriptions liberally. The Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan will shortly again go to Haidarabad to make an appeal to the well-to-do classes in general on behalf of the college. He will return to Aligarh in the beginning of November next, when the new college building will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Circulation,  
299 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 18th September, in its local news column, complains that on the night of the late Ganesh Chaturthi many Hindus threw stones into the houses of their neighbours as usual. In order to

Circulation,  
311 copies.

put a stop to this evil custom the Magistrate should always issue an order, prohibiting the throwing of stones, a few days before the day in question every year.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Bhārati Vilās* (Agra) of the 15th September, in its local news column, complains that on the 12th idem ten European soldiers, who were drunk, beat several natives near the St. Peter's Church and greatly harassed the people for some time.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Sep. 16th	Sep. 17th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 15th & 18th	" 18th & 21st	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 14th	" 20th	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 7th	" 21st	84 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	100 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alan</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Maqarrab Husain Khan.	" 19th	" 21st	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 13th & 16th	" 17th & 20th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	" 15th	" 19th	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannad.</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 18th	125 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 16th & 19th	" 18th & 21st	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 18th	" 21st	80 copies.
12	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtawar Singh	" 15th	" 20th	402 "
13	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	Benares ...	Urdu	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	" 18th	" 18th	250 "
14	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 15th	" 17th	125 "
15	<i>Bharat Vilas</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	" 16th	" 17th	125 "
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qasari,</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 16th	" 21st	225 "
17	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 18th	" 20th	390 "

## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares,</i>	Benares ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Fida Husain	Sep. 15th	Sep. 17th	108 copies.
19	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 16th	" 20th	...
20	<i>Islām</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	" 15th	" 17th	250
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasad	" 16th	" 20th	180
22	<i>Jalwa-i-Tār</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 18th	" 18th	90
23	<i>Kārnāmāh</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 18th	" 20th	250
24	<i>Kūshi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.B.	" 15th	" 17th	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Govt.)
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Ditto ...	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	18th	21st	311 copies.
26	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mfr Husain	" 16th	" 18th	110
27	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Hind</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	" 16th	" 20th	150
28	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	" 15th	" 18th	20
29	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwād Ali	" 16th	" "	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ghulām Muhammad	19th	20th	175 copies.
31	<i>Mulla-i-Nār</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 14th	" 17th	37
32	<i>Mishr-i-Darkhshān</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th	" "	180
33	<i>Mishr-i-Nimroz</i> ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	" 15th	" 18th	100
34	<i>Mitra Vids</i> ...	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rām	" 18th	" 21st	250
35	<i>Musfid-i-Ām</i> ...	Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	" 20th	" "	200



36	Muragga-i-Tahzib	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	... 15th	... 20th	125
37	Naiyar-i-Azim	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Weekly	... 18th	... 20th	162
38	Najmu-l-Akhbar	... Etawah	Ditto	... Ditto	... 16th	... 17th	150
39	Najmu-l-Hind	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	... 14th	... 21st	130
40	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	... Ditto	... 19th	... 18th	99
41	Nur-i-Badaun	... Budaun	Ditto	... Ditto	... 14th	... 18th	...
42	Nuru-l-Anwar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Ditto	... 16th	... 17th	355
43	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	... 18th	... 18th	180
44	Nusratu-l-Islam	... Ditto	Ditto	... Monthly	... June to Sep.	... 18th to 21st	25
45	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Daily	... Sep. 18th to 21st	... respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
46	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... 6th & 9th	... 18th	300 copies.
47	Patiala Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	... Weekly	... 18th	... 21st	300
48	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	... Ditto	... 18th	... 18th	350
49	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... 16th	... 19th	430
50	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	... Weekly	... 14th	... 18th	700
51	Rata Prakash	... Ratlam	Ditto	... Ditto	... 14th	... 18th	...
52	Reformer	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	... 18th	... 20th	750
53	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	... Gorakhpur	Ditto	... Ditto	... 17th	... 18th	250
54	Sabha Kapurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	... Ditto	... 16th	... 18th	112
55	Sadiqu-l-Akhbar	... B h a w a l - pur.	Ditto	... Ditto	... 14th	... 17th	400
56	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	... 16th	... 20th	250
57	Sahas	... Allahabad,	Bengali	... Weekly	... 20th	... 18th	250
58	Safdu-l-Akhbar	... Budaun	Urdu	... Daily	... 12th to 18th	... 17th	...
59	Saijan Kirit Sudhakar.	... Udaipur	Hindi	... Weekly	... 11th	... 17th	200
60	Shokh-i-Oudh	... Lucknow,	Urdu	... Ditto	... 16th	... 19th	...

*List of papers examined—(concluded):*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	.. Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	1882. Sep. 19th	1882. Sep. 21st	175 copies.
62	<i>Tibyan-i-Akbar</i>	.. Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	14th	18th	84
63	<i>Urv-i-Muhammadi</i>	.. Allahabad,	Ditto	Weekly	..	16th	20th	...
64	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	.. Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	12th to 15th	19th	1,100
65	<i>Frit Dhar</i>	.. Dhér	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	11th	"	135

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 25th September, 1882. }

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.